

Part of a group of Mechanical Department employees currently following a Critical Path Method refresher course given by Mechanical Planner Ro Amaya in the Laboratory Conference Room.

Parti di un grupo di empleados di Mechanical Department kendenan actualmente ta sigui un curso di repeticion di "Critical Path Method" duná door di Mechanical Planner Ro Amaya den Sala di Conferencia di Laboratorio.

Metodo Eficaz di Planeamento di Trabao Ta Sinja Reduci Gasto door di Menos Perdemento di Tempo

"Tempo ta Oro" no solamente ta un refran popular, e ta un hecho conocí. Ta pesey durante anjanan caba hendenan di negocio na tur parti di mundo a desaroya diferente metodonan pa gana tempo, y asina reduci gasto. Un di e maneranan ey actualmente usá na Lago ta e metodo "Critical Path", un sistema di planeamento di trabao sumamente eficaz cual a ser introducí aki algun tempo pasá y cual awendia ta ser practica

ticá ampliamente y eficazmente den varios division di compania.

Originalmente sinjá na 1971 door di Jerry Hoffman di Consulting Services Inc., Atlanta, Georgia na mas of menos 150 empleado di departamentonan Tecnico, Process y Mechanical, un curso ripiti di e metodo "Critical Path" actualmente ta ser duná na miembronan di gerencia di Mechanical Department, incluyendo supervisornan nobo. E curso, cual ta encurasha e

aplicacion di e metodo aki den nan trabao diario, ta ser duná door di Mechanical Planner Ro Amaya den Laboratory Conference Room.

E metodo "Critical Path" ta un programacion detaya di actividadnan den cualkier funcion industrial pa aumenta eficiencia den utilizacion di material y equipo, preveni perdemento di tempo y reduci gasto. Na Lago, un grupo di hendenan cu ta

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Reservoir Di Awa Sacá Di Servicio Despues Di 31 Anja

Un punto sobresaliente na Powerhouse # 2 a desaparece recientemente ora cu Tanki # 301, anteriormente usá pa servicio di awa pa boiler, a ser desmantelá.

E tanki, cual tin un forma peculiar tabata situá na halto pa duna suficiente presion di awa na e sistema di awa di boiler na Powerhouse en caso di fayo di e asina-yamá "make up pumps."

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From October 22 - 25 the "Skylark" loaded 18,289 metric tons of sulfur at Lago's HDS pier for shipment to Rotterdam.
For di October 22 - 25 e "Skylark" a carga 18,289 toneladas di azufre na Lago su HDS Pier pa transporta pa Rotterdam.

Sulfur Is More Friend Than Foe In Industry, Agriculture, Medicine

The fuel oil processed from crude oil generally contains sulfur. Because of the unacceptable amounts of potentially harmful sulfur oxide emitted when sulfur-bearing fuel oil is used in power plants and factories, Lago's HDS facilities were built to reduce the sulfur level of fuel oil products. The 22 new HDS units at Lago reduce the sulfur content in the fuel oil from 2.5 per cent to a significantly lower level, ranging between .3 and 1 per cent.

The hydrodesulfurization process, therefore eliminates the sulfur oxide from the air envi-

ronment, and what once caused toxic smoke or smog is now converted into bright yellow sulfur. The sulfur plants and the sulfur solidification and slating facilities do the final job of converting the sulfur into saleable slate form. This conversion brought about completely new processes and new units in the oil industry.

Traditionally sulfur has been mined. The Frasch process, which until recently dominated the sulfur industry, calls for superheated water to be pumped into salt domes which house the

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Up or Down the Safe Way

All that goes up must come down, is the natural law of gravity or Newton's law. For those who have to go up at some height to perform their job this rule also applies. Therefore, we should try to go up the safe way and come down safely as well.

Recognizing these facts, there are definite and specific safety regulations to protect workers at above-ground levels particularly where there is no firm floor to work on.

For some jobs, scaffolds are required and these structures must be erected according to specific safety requirements. For other "high level" jobs, such as

used in which to go up. Some examples at Lago are the Alimak elevator, a work platform that is lifted to the desired height by a crane (for instance, when inspecting a smokestack), and the "giraffe" with its bucket.

But the most common equipment used both in industry and especially at home is the ladder. This includes also the stepladder that is often used in the office.

For most jobs around the house, the upright ladder or stepladder is generally used for doing painting, cleaning or repair work. There are some definite safety precautions, which
(Continued on page 6)

Clyde Rodkey Advances to New Post As Senior Engineering Associate

Effective September 1, 1974, Clyde K. Rodkey was promoted to Senior Engineering Associate in the HDS Section of Technical - Process Engineering Division.



C. K. Rodkey

A. B.S. graduate in Chemical Engineering and Business Administration from the Kansas State College, Clyde joined La-

go in 1948. He started as a Junior Engineer in the former TSD - Process Engineering Division where he subsequently worked in various engineering positions until his advancement to Assistant Supervising Engineer in 1957. In 1960 he became Senior Engineer and in 1969 he moved up to Engineering Associate.

Clyde spent two years at Esso Nederland on a troubleshooting assignment, returning to Lago in 1967. In 1969 he was assigned to the HDS project. His September 1 promotion is in recognition of his many contributions in the fields of process design and development, unit contacting, refinery operations analysis, troubleshooting and technical support on the HDS-I and HDS-II projects.

Subí y Baha Seguro

Tur loque bai ariba mester bini abao, ta e ley natural di forza di peso of ley di Newton. Pa esnan cu mester bai traha na un altura, e ley aki tambe ta aplica. Pesey, nos mester trata di bai ariba den un manera seguro y tambe baha sin peligro.

Reconociendo e hechonan aki, tin reglamentonan di seguridad specifico pa proteha trahadornan cu ta traha ariba nivel di tera, particularmente ora no tin un suela firme pa traha ariba.

Pa algun trabao, stelashi ta requerí y e estructuranan aki mester ser construí segun requerimentonan specifico di seguridad. Pa otro trabaonan na "alto nivel", manera den industria, cahanan special ta ser usá pa subl.

Algun ehempel na Lago ta e elevador Alimak, un plataforma di trabao cu ta ser hizá ariba na altura necesario pa un grua (por ehempel, ora ta inspeccioná un smokestack) y "giraffe" cu su baki.

Pero e equipo mas comun usá ambos den industria y especialmente na cas ta e trapi. Esaki ta inclui tambe e trapi di habri cual ta ser usá hopi den oficina.

Pa mayoria di trabaonan rond di cas, e trapi largo of un trapi cu ta habri ta ser usá pa trabao di verfmento, limpiamento of

drechamento. Tin algun precaucionnan cu nos tur mester tuma pa haci tal trabaonan sin peligro.

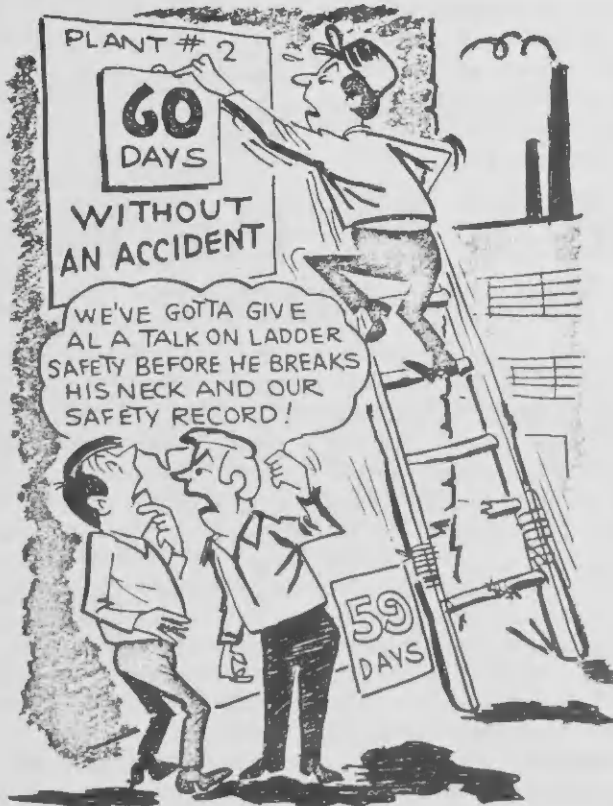
Nos mester tene na cuenta: Cu e trapi mester ta den bon condicion; nos mester sabi com pa pone e trapi; nos mester usa e trapi adecuado; y nos no mester rek di mas mientras ariba e trapi.

Mester check cu si e trapi ta den bon condicion, mescos cu nos haci ora ta usa un herment of equipo. Por ta mucho laat pa descubri cu un tred a krak of a faya ora nos ta halto ariba e trapi.

Tambe ta importante com ta pone e trapi. Si no tin un base firme y no ta poní na e angulo adecuado, nos por ta den peligro. Ta huicioso pa laga un otro hende yuda pa tene un trapi na su lugar.

Un trapi adecuado mester ser usá pa altura apropiado. Den hopi caso, un trapi di habri cu ta mucho cortico ta ser usá. Hopi hende ta incliná pa para ariba e trapi ora di pone cortina of pone un cuadro na muraya of ora ta drecha un lampi den plafond. Tambe ta un mal costumber pa usa substituto, manera un stoel of un mesa chikito envez di un trapi. A yega di socede accidente fatal den usa-

(Continuá na pagina 8)



Azufre: Mas Amigo Cu Enemigo Den Industria, Agricultura, Remedi

Azeta combustible procesá di azeta crudo generalmente ta contene azufre. Pa motibo di cantidadnan inacceptable di óxido sulfúrico cual ta potencialmente malo pa salud y cual ta ser emití ora cu combustible cu ta contene azufre ta ser usá den plantanan y fabricanan di energía, Lago su facilidadnan di HDS a ser construí pa reduci ■ nivel di azufre den produccion di combustible. E 22 unidadnan nobo di HDS na Lago ta reduci e contenido di azufre den e azeta combustible for di 2.5 percent pa un nivel significativamente abao, variando entre .3 y 1 percent. E proceso di hidrodesulfurizacion, anto, ta elimina e óxido sulfúrico den e aire ambiental, y locual antes tabata causa huma tóxico of aire sushi awor ta ser converti den azufre brillantemente geel.

E plantanan di azufre y e facilidadnan di solidificacion y pa convertiele den forma di plaachi ta haci e trabao final di converti e azufre den un forma cu asina por ser bendí. E conversion aki ■ resulta den procesonan completamente nobo y unidadnan nobo den e industria petrolera.

Tradicionalmente azufre ■ ser sacá for di mina. E proceso Frasch, cual te recientemente a domina e industria di azufre, ta consisti di pomp awa supercalentá den cuebanan di salu bao tera caminda ■ azufre ta forma. E awa ta dirti ■ azufre

cual ta sink den e plasnan di awa den e parti abao di e posnan. Ya caba dirti, e azufre ta ser forzá na e superficie door di aire comprimí.

Awendia, un gran parti di e suministronan mundial di azufre ta ser produci como un producto residual di e proceso di desulfurizacion. Na su capacidad maximo, e azufre sacá for di combustible na Lago ta alcanza te como 475 ton diario. Mayoria di e produccion aki ta bai Europa caminda e ta consigná na Exxon Chemical pa ser bendí.

Azufre, no obstante su mal nombre cu el ■ haya den reciente anjanan como un agente contaminador, ta sigui sirbi humanidad provechosamente manera semper el ■ haci den henter su largo historia. For di su descubrimiento den épocanan prehistórico, azufre tabatin varios usonan: Egipcianan den pasado ■ usele pa traha remedi, pigmentacion y cosmético; e Romanonan ■ combinele cu materialnan combustible y a crea ■ promer arma di candela; Chinesnan ■ pone saltpeter acerca y ■ duna mundo pólvora pa tiro.

Durante e revolucion industrial demandanan química nobo a ser creá pa azufre cu e aumento den produccion di articulonan fabricá. Acido sulfúrico a bira e uso principal sacá for di ■ produccion aki. Tres cuarto di e produccion di e ácido



Slated sulfur poured from ■ payloader into ■ hopper mounted on the HDS pier conveyor system lands on the moving belt through an opening at the bottom of the hopper.

Azufre bashá for di un chubato den un "hopper" ariba ■ transportador na HDS pier ta cai ariba un transportador cu ta move y sali door di un apertura bao di e hopper.

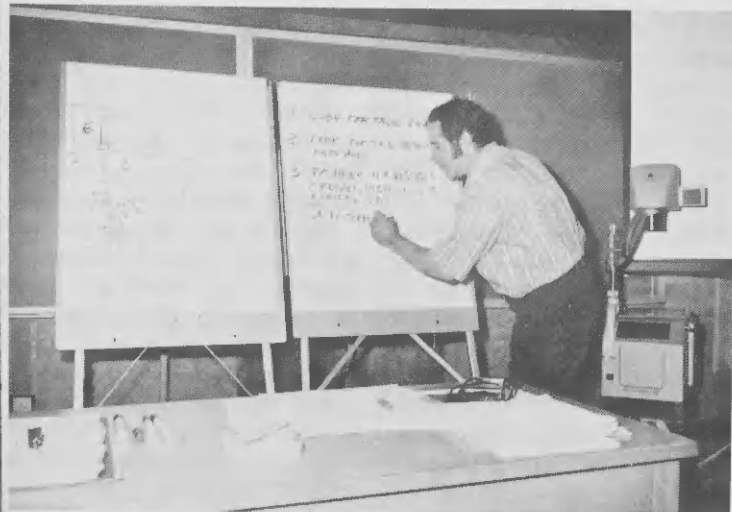
sulfúrico aki ta bai den trahamento di fertilizante.

Fuera di procesamento di staal y papel, otro aplicacionnan ta inclui pigmentacion di verf, fibranan sintético of trahá (rayon, nylon, etc.) y e vulcanizacion di rubber.

Azufre tambe ta util den ramo di medicina. Unguentonan di azufre ta ser usa den tratamiento di enfermedad di piel y composicionnan di azufre ta ser usá pa tratamiento den un variedad di otro enfermedadnan. E ta ser usá como un insecticida of fungicida den control di en-

fermedadnan causá pa insecto y hongo na matanan y bestia.

Den su forma adecuado, anto, azufre por beneficia humanidad den mashá hopi manera. Acido sulfúrico, un di e mas importante y esencial di tur sustancianan químico comercial, ta ser utilizá den trahamento di casi tur producto industrial. Loque antes tabata un motibo di preocupacion pa mantene un ambiente saludable y limpi ora di kima combustible awor ta ser sacá y usá den fertilizantes pa cultiva cuminda pa mundo. Tambe, sufrimento humano ta ser aliviá cu remedinan trahá di azufre.



Raul Sanchez of Creole's I.R.-Management Development Division covers the motivation and leadership training in phase II of the Effective Supervision Program during the week of October 14. At right, course participants in study groups in the Administration Building.



Raul Sanchez (robez) di Division di Desaroyo pa Gerencia di Creole ta cubri entrenamiento di motivacion y liderato den fase II di e Programa di Supervision Eficaz durante siman di October 14. Aki riba, participantes den gruponan di estudio den Administration Building.



Planners Francisco Wever and Gabriel Henriquez follow up on CPM to make sure that activities are on schedule.

Plannernan Francisco Wever y Gabriel Henriquez ta haci control ariba CPM pa asegura cu e actividadnan ta bai segun plan.



Pedro Arends is charged with preparation of standard CPM's for routine jobs.

Pedro Arends ta encarga cu preparacion di CPM standard pa trabao di rutina.



Planning & Control Zone Supervisor
Planning & Control Zone Supervisor
su plannernan pa



Supervisors report on the status of activities to C&T Zone Supervisor Ken Brook during meetings held in an airconditioned trailer at the job site.

Supervisornan ta reporta progreso di trabao na C&T Zone Supervisor Ken Brook durante reunionnan teni den un trailer airecondicionado na lugar di trabao.



Before preparing manpower distribution sheet Jose Odor consults Ebenezer Halley on manpower available for a certain job.

Promer di prepara un "manpower distribution sheet" Jose Odor ta consulta cu Ebenezer si tin basta trahador pa haci un cierto trabao.

Metodo Eficaz di Trabao

(Continúa di pag. 1)

plan trabao den Maintenance & Planning Control Zone den Mechanical Department ya caba ta usando e metodo aki eficazmente den tur trabao di construccion y mantencion den refineria. Mas of menos dos luna promer cu un trabao mester ser haci, un lista of plan di e varios actividadnan ta ser prepará, basá ariba un lista di trabao. Despues di un rapido calculacion di e tempo cu el lo tuma di principio te final, preferencianan den trabao ta keda establecí y e plan gradualmente ta ser desarojá den detaye, incluyendo e cantidad di trahador cu tin disponible, e cantidad di wardanan y e total di trahadornan necesario pa caba e trabao cu seguridad, y e material y equipo requerí. Cada actividad ta calculá ariba base di duracion di trabao, y e metodo cual ta ser usá. Un kalender special indicando e cantidad di oranan trahá acumulá pa cada dia ta ser prepará. Asina e progreso di trabao por ser mirá pa determina si e actividadnan segun plan ta adelantá of atrasá.

CPM ta duna un bista general ariba actividadnan y ta reduci e oranan cual ta resulta costoso ora cu un unidad ta fuera di servicio pasobra cada aspecto di trabao y area di problema ta tumá en consideracion di antemano. E parti crítico ta e fase di trabao en particular

cual tin mas preferencia y tur e otro actividadnan ta ser haci uno pa uno den sequencia pa yega na e area aki en particular. En caso cu un otro area di trabao requeri atencion inmediato, e CPM ta ser revisá pa indica e trabao adicional, e cambio di artesano of e trabadornan di preferencia revisá y e area ey en particular ta bira e parti crítico.

Tirando bista cu cuidao ariba tur e detayanan segun e plannan, ta esnan cu ta planea e trabao, e coordinadornan di dia y di anochi y cada supervisor nan encargá cu un actividad of area en particular. Trahando conhuntamente nan ta haci tur nan esfuerzo pa completa e trabao bon y cu seguridad den un tempo mínimo.

E CPM a resulta asina eficaz cu CPMnan (of plannan) standard ta ser prepará pa proyectonan di rutina, asina reduciendo mas e tempo di planeamento y na mesun tempo studiando e eficacia di e sistema di trabao. Eventualmente, nan por ser programá ariba computer, pa asina trata mas facilmente e cambionan y revisionnan haci na ultimo ora.

E Critical Path Method (of e metodo eficaz di planeamento di trabao) casi por ser compará cu un guía usá ora di biahe. Door di sabi di antemano e tempo cu Bo tin disponible y e distancia pa cubri den un cierto



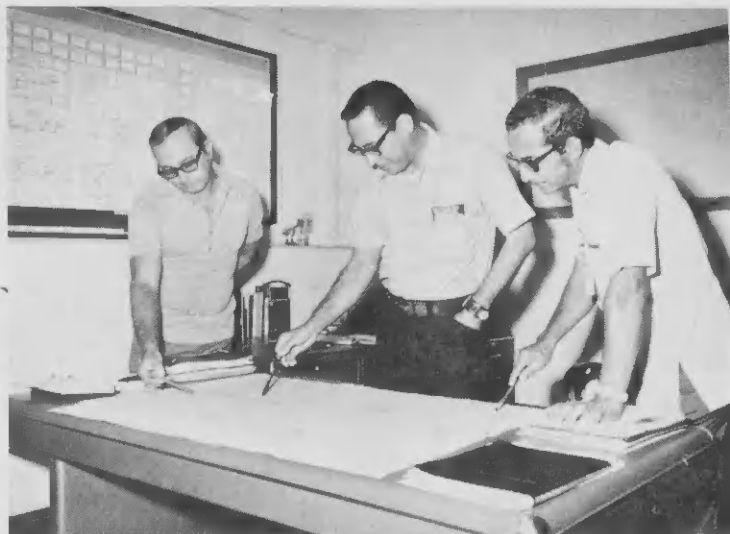
alley holds daily meetings with status.

ley ta tene reunionnan diario cu progreso di trabao.



Planner Angel Rojer prepares schedule of unit turnaround.

Planner Angel Rojer ta prepara lista di turnaround di unidad.



Night Coordinator Donny Oduber (l) and Day Coordinator Angel Every (r) review activities on pipestill furnace (below) with Contract Executive Zone Supervisor Al Britten before shift change.

Coordinador di den dia Donny Oduber (r) y Coordinador di Anochi Angel Every (dr) ta revisa actividadnan ariba fornu di pipestill (abao) cu Contract Execution Zone Supervisor Al Britten promer cu cambio di warda.

Critical Path Method Reduces Cost Through Time-Saving Techniques

"Time is money" is not merely a popular saying, it is a well-known fact. That is why over the years business people all over the world have developed different methods to have time, thereby reducing cost. One such way currently used at Lago is the Critical Path Method, a most efficient work planning system introduced here some time ago and nowadays widely and effectively practiced in various departments.

Originally taught in 1971 by Jerry Hoffman of Consulting Services Inc., Atlanta, Ga., to about 150 Technical, Process and Mechanical employees, the Critical Path Method course is currently being given as a refresher course to Mechanical Department management members, including new supervisors. The course which encourages the application of CPM in their daily job, is taught in the Laboratory Conference Room.

The Critical Path Method

(CPM) calls for detailed programming of activities in any industrial function to avoid delays, idle time and to reduce cost. At Lago, a group of planners of the Maintenance and Planning Control Divisions in the Mechanical Department have been applying it effectively in all construction and maintenance work in the refinery. About two months before a job is to be done, a scheme or plan of the various activities is prepared, based on a work list. After roughly calculating the time it will take from start to finish, priorities are established and the plan is gradually worked out in detail, including the manpower available, the number of shifts and total manhours necessary to accomplish the job, and the material and equipment required. Each activity is calculated in terms of job duration and a special calendar indicating the numbers of hours worked up to each day is prepared. This way the work progress can be checked to determine whether the activities are ahead or behind schedule.

The CPM gives an overall view of activities and reduces costly unit downtime considerably because every job aspect and problem area is taken into consideration in advance. The



critical path is that phase of the job which has top priority and all other activities are carried out step by step towards that particular area. In case an other area demands immediate attention, the CPM is updated to indicate the additional work, change of craft or revised priorities and that particular area then becomes the critical path.

Careful checking and following up on all details is the primary function of the planners, day and night coordinators and supervisors each in charge of a particular activity or area. Working closely together they strive to complete the job smoothly and safely in a minimum of time.

The CPM has proved so effective that standard CPM's (or plans) are prepared for routine projects, thereby further cutting down planning time. Eventually, they can be programmed on the computer, thus making last-minute changes and alterations easier to cope with.

The Critical Path Method can be compared to an itinerary when traveling. By knowing in advance the time you have available and the distance you have to cover in one country or city you wish to visit, you can control your expenses and do more in less time. You can also apply it to daily activities like shopping, housekeeping or doing repair work on the house.

país di ciudad cual Bo ta desea di bishita, Bo por controla Bo gastonan y haci mas den menos tempo. Tambe Bo por aplica e metodo aki na Bo actividadnan diario manera ora di haci compras, trabao di cas of trabao di reparacion ariba Bo cas.



Alejandro F. Boekhoudt of Process - HDS-II receives his 25-year service watch from Division Superintendent Marciano Angela in the presence of Process Manager Ted Burton and B. Alders.

Alejandro F. Boekhoudt di Process - HDS-II ta recibí su oloshi di 25 anja di servicio for di Division Superintendent Marciano Angela den presencia di Process Manager Ted Burton y B. Alders.



Marco Kelly of Process - ROC/LE/Util/SAR-Util. is congratulated by Division Superintendent Erik A. Eriksen on his 25th service anniversary. Present are Process Manager Burton and J. V. Croes.

Clyde Rodkey Ta Haya Puesto Nobo Como Senior Engineering Associate

Efectivo September 1, 1974, Clyde K. Rodkey a ser promoví pa Senior Engineering Associate den HDS Section di Technical - Process Engineering Division.

Un graduado bachiller den Ingeniería Química y Administración Comercial di Kansas State College, Clyde a bin traha na Lago na 1948. El a cuminsa como un Junior Engineer den e anterior TSD - Process Engineering Division caminda mas despues el a traha den varios puesto di ingeniería te cu su promocion pa Assistant Supervising Engineer na 1957. Na

1960 el a bira Senior Engineer y na 1969 el a avanza pa Engineering Associate.

Clyde a pasa dos anja ariba un asignacion di análisis y resolvimiento di problema na Esso Nederland, regresando na Lago na 1967. Na 1969 el a ser asigná na e proyecto HDS. Su promocion di September 1 ta en reconocimiento di su hopi contribucionnan den ramonan di diseño y desaroyo di proceso, contactonan cu unidadnan, análisis di operacion di refineria, análisis di problema y apoyo técnico ariba proyectonan di HDS-I y HDS-II.



Jacinto Werleman of Process - L.H.C. is congratulated by Controller T. J. Keevan, who hands him his 25-year service watch in the presence of Charlie Lampe and Earl Cook.

Jacinto Werleman di Process - L.H.C. ta ser felicita aki door di Controller T. J. Keevan, kende ta entreguele su oloshi di 25 anja di servicio den presencia di Charlie Lampe y Earl Cook.



Paul Hassell of Process - Oil Movements, Black Oils, tries out his brand-new 25-year service watch presented to him by Division Superintendent August Genser. Looking on are co-workers and friends.

Paul Hassell di Process - Oil Movements, Black Oils, ta bisti su oloshi nobo di 25 anja di servicio presentá na dje door di Division Superintendent August Genser. Observando ta su companjeronan na trabao y amigonan.

Up or Down The Safe Way

(Continued from page 2)

we all have to take to do such a job safely.

We must bear the following in mind: The ladder must be in good condition; we must know how to place the ladder; we must use the right ladder; we must not overreach while on a ladder.

The ladder must be checked if it is in good condition, just as we do when using any tool or equipment. It might be too late to discover a crack or fault in a rung when we are already high up on the ladder.

How to place the ladder is also important. If it does not have a firm base and is not placed at the right angle, we may be in trouble. It's wise to have someone assist to keep

an upright ladder in place.

The right ladder must be used for the right height. In many cases, a stepladder that is too short is used. Too many people are inclined to stand on top of the ladder when hanging curtains or placing a picture on the wall or when fixing a lamp to the ceiling. It is also a bad habit to use makeshifts, such as a chair or small table instead of a ladder. There have been fatal accidents just from the use of substitutes.

Some hints that may help when using a ladder is to secure the ladder so it will not slip and to use a safety belt when possible. But above all, we must use our common sense all times when working on ladders at any height.

Large Group Hosted at Management Party at Aruba Golf Club Oct. 18



Over 300 management members, service award recipients and their wives were hosted by Lago during the Management Dinner-Dance held at the Aruba Golf Club on October 18.

Forty-three award recipients were on hand to celebrate.

Mas cu 300 miembro di gerencia, ricibidor di emblema di servicio y nan casá tabata huesed di Lago durante un comida-bailable pa gerencia teni na Aruba Golf Club ariba October 18. Cuarenta y tres empleado cu a recibi emblema tabata presente.



Process Manager Ted Burton hands Teofilo Gil his 30-year service emblem during the party.

Gerente di Process Ted Burton ta entrega Teofilo Gil su emblema pa 30 anja di servicio.

Grupo Grandi Ta Asisti na Fiesta Di Gerencia Teni na Aruba Golf Club Oct. 18



Another 30-year award recipient here is Leonardo Henriquez who is congratulated by Controller Tom J. Keevan. Un otro ricibidor di emblema di 30 anja di servicio is Leonardo Henriquez kende ta ser felicita door di Controller Tom J. Keevan.



Reservoir

(Continuá di pag. 1)

Elevá ariba un estructura di staa na 75 pia ariba nivel di vloer, e tanki tabatin capacidad pa 1170 baril. El tabata midí 19 pia den diameter y cu su dak den forma di cono tabatin tamajo di 17 pia halto.

Construí na 1943 na mesun tempo cu Powerhouse # 2, e tanki sirbi como un reservoir pa awa durante un epoca cu Lago tabata depende completamente ariba su propio plantanan di awa na Powerhouse # 2.

Awor cu e tanki cu parce un modulo espacial ya no tin uso, desde cu tin un suministro adecuado di awa for di Balashi, el a ser sacá for di servicio y dismantelá door di e grua grandi Manitowoc.



After dinner the guests dance under the stars to the music of the popular band "The Latin Power."



Eight Esso (Exxon) ships came to lagoon on October 15. At left, are Esso Torino and Exxon Boston at No. 3 Finger Pier. At right, Esso Caracas is at # 1 Finger Pier, while Esso Bataan and Esso Gloucester are docked at # 2 Finger Pier. Esso Indonesia arrived at the Reef Berth and as Esso Inter America sailed off, Esso Albany occupied the West Pier.



Ocho tankero Esso (Exxon) tabata na Lago ariba October 15. Na robes, Esso Torino y Exxon Boston ta na Finger Pier # 3. Na drech, Esso Caracas ta na Finger Pier #1, mientras cu Esso Bataan y Esso Gloucester ta marra na Finger Pier # 2. Esso Indonesia a yega na Reef Berth y ora cu Esso Inter America a sali, Esso Albany a ocupa West Pier.

Water Reservoir Becomes Obsolete After 31 Years of P.H. No. 2 Service

A landmark at Powerhouse # 2 disappeared recently when Tank # 301, formerly used for boiler water service, was dismantled.

The tank with its peculiar shape was elevated to provide sufficient water pressure to the boiler water system at the powerhouse in case of failure of the so-called "make up pumps."

Elevated on a steel structure at 75 feet above ground level, the tank had a 1170 barrel capacity. It measured 19 ft. in dia-

meter and with its cone-shaped roof measured 17 ft. high.

Built in 1943 at the same time as Powerhouse # 2, the tank served as a water reservoir at a time when Lago was totally dependent on its own water plants at Powerhouse # 2.

Now that the space-module shape tank has become obsolete since there is an adequate water supply from Balashi it was removed from service and dismantled by the huge Manitowoc crane.



Looking like a rocket ready to be launched into space is Tank # 301 until recently in service at Powerhouse # 2 as a boiler water reservoir. The tank has been taken down for dismantling after 31 years. Pareciendo un raketa cla pa ser lanzá den espacio ta Tanki # 301, ta recientemente den servicio na Powerhouse # 2 como reservoir pa awa pa boiler. E tanki a ser bahá pa ser kibrá despues di 31 anja.

Sulfur

(Continued from page 1)

sulfur. The water melts the sulfur which sinks into pools at the bottoms of the wells. Still molten, the sulfur is forced to the surface by compressed air.

Today, a large share of the world's supply of sulfur is produced as a by-product of the desulfurization process. At peak capacity, the sulfur recovered from oil at Lago amounts to about 475 tons a day. Most of this production goes to Europe where it is consigned to Exxon Chemical for marketing.

Sulfur, despite the bad name it has acquired in recent years as a polluting agent, continues to serve humanity fruitfully as it has done throughout its long history. Since its discovery in pre-historic times, sulfur has been used for varied purposes: the ancient Egyptians used it to make medicines, pigments and cosmetics; the Romans combined it with combustible materials and created the first incendiary weapon; the Chinese added saltpeter and gave the world gunpowder.

During the Industrial Revolution new chemical demands were created for sulfur with the increase in the output of manufactured goods. Sulfuric acid became the chief outlet for this product.

Three quarters of this sulfuric acid production goes into the manufacture of fertilizers. Aside from steel pickling and paper processing, other applications

include paint pigment, synthetic and man-made fibers (rayon, nylon etc.) and the vulcanization of rubber.

Sulfur is also useful in the field of medicine. Sulfur ointments have been used in treating skin disorders and sulfur compounds are used to treat a variety of diseases. It is used as an insecticide or fungicide in the control of insects and fungus disease of plants and animals.

In the right form, thus, sulfur can benefit humanity in multiple ways. Sulfuric acid, one of the most important and essential chemicals, is employed in the manufacture of practically all industrial products. What was once a source of concern for maintaining a healthy and clean environment when burning fuel oil is now recovered and put to use in fertilizers for growing food for the world. Also, human suffering has been alleviated with medicines made from sulfur.

Subi y Baha

(Continúa di pag. 2)

mento di substitutonan.

Algun sugerencia cu por yuda ora ta usa un trapi ta pa asegura e trapi pa e no slip y usa fah di seguridad unda cu ta posible. Pero sobre todo, nos me-ter usa nos sentido comun ratur momento ora trahando ariba trapi na cualquier altura.